Help with Your Medication

Today, many people — particularly older people — may be under the care of more than one physician. If you see more than one doctor, it is a good idea to seek professional help to monitor the prescription and non-prescription medications you take. Here are a few suggestions to help you manage your health, with help from your physicians and pharmacists.

If you see more than one physician, tell EACH one about ALL the medications you take. (Bring your medications with you to show your physicians.)

Use the same pharmacy for all your medication purchases so your records are in one place.

Talk to your pharmacist. You are entitled to personal counseling from your pharmacist about the prescription and over-the-counter medications you take. The Illinois Pharmacy Foundation suggests you ask your pharmacist if you have questions about your medications such as:

What is the (brand and generic) name
of the drug?
Why is the medication prescribed?
How and when should I take it?
How long should I take it?
What improvement should I expect
after taking this drug?
Are there any side effects?
Are there any foods, activities, or
other drugs I should avoid while
taking this medicine?



Talk to your physician and pharmacist about what to expect from a medication. Older adults cannot absorb some medications as well as when they were younger. Medication can accumulate in the kidneys, liver, other organs or body fat if it is too concentrated for your size, age and condition.

Over-the-counter medications:

- ☐ Is this the right medication for my illness?
- ☐ Will this interact with the other medications I am taking?

To prevent a drug interaction, have one physician, preferably your family physician, review ALL your prescription medications, over-the-counter drugs (vitamins, aspirin, cough syrup, antacids, allergy and sinus medications, laxatives,

(Continued on next page.)

creams, ointments, eye drops, nose sprays, just to name a few) and diet supplements. Your physician will ask if you are **allergic to any medications.**

Your physician will tell you how and when to take your medication:

Take your medication at the exact
time written on the prescription label
and follow the instructions, such as,
"Take with food," "Shake well,"
"Keep refrigerated."
Read the "special instructions stickers" on your prescription bottle.

☐ Do not take another person's medication or give yours to someone else.

☐ Drink lots of liquids or extra water if advised.

Medications are not fully effective unless you comply with the specific instructions.

There may be side effects.

Some medications may make you
sleepy or drowsy; therefore, you
should not drive a car or operate
machinery. A special label may be on
the medication as a warning.

Your	appetite	may	increase	or	de-
creas	e.				

The color	of your	urine m	nay chan	ge
while you	take cer	rtain me	edication	ıs.

- ☐ It may be especially important not to drink alcohol.
- ☐ Your skin may be very sensitive to sun exposure, and you may need to stay out of direct sun or wear sunblock.
- ☐ Talk to the physician or pharmacist if your stomach becomes upset. There may be a way to prevent this.

Finish taking all your medication(s), even if you feel better. Antibiotics are taken for infections. Infections can return if all the antibiotics are not taken. Some medications must be taken daily, not just when symptoms occur. Medication for depression or anxiety must be taken daily, even when you feel better.

St	ore your medication properly:
	Refrigerate if necessary
	Keep from extreme heat or cold or sunlight
	Throw away old medications

Call your physician at once if you:

have side-effects you did not expect;
feel worse after taking the medication
feel confused or forgetful;
have hearing changes, ringing or
buzzing;
feel dizzy or faint;
cannot see clearly (blurred vision);
feel too happy or too sad (mood
swings) or are afraid (anxiety);
develop skin rash, itching, bumps;
have nausea, diarrhea, constipation or
problems urinating;
have trouble sleeping.

For information about prescription drug programs, call the Senior HelpLine:

1-800-252-8966 (Voice and TTY)

Illinois Department on Aging

421 East Capitol Avenue, #100 Springfield, IL 62701-1789 www.state.il.us/aging

Personal Medications Record

Personal Information

This Personal Medications
Record is designed to maintain a list
of all medications (prescriptions,
over-the-counter medicines and
other substances, including alcohol)
that you use or have available for
personal health care. The Master
Medication List on the back of this
page is intended to share information about your medications with
health professionals.

Instructions:

- 1. Complete the personal information.
- 2. List any allergies below the Master Medication List.
- 3. Compile the Master Medication List yourself or enlist the assistance of your pharmacist, physician, nurse or other health care professional.

Examples of what to include: eye drops, pills, cough and cold medicine, pain relievers, vitamins, blood pressure medications, insulin injections and any other substances you take regularly.

- 4. Review the list with your pharmacist, physician, nurse or other health care professional each time you have an appointment or fill a prescription.
- 5. Ask the pharmacist, physician, nurse or other health care professional to sign below the Master Medication List as a record that a review has taken place.

Your Name	
)	
Telephone Number	
Address	
City, State, and Zip Code	
In Case of an Emergency, not	tify
Primary Physician	Telephone Number
Physician	Telephone Number
 Physician	Telephone Number
 Pharmacist	Telephone Number
 Pharmacist	Telephone Number
 Dentist	Telephone Number
Social Security Number	Medicare Number
Insurance Carrier	Policy Number

Master Medication List

Name of medication and dosage	Purpose	Date began taking	Color and shape	How much?	How often?	Date stopped	Prescribed by
Allergies			Medication Review (M.D., Pharmacist, R.N. and others)	Review (M	.D., Pharma	cist, R.N. and	d others)
	Date/Comments	Date/Comments	nments	De	Date/Comments	S	Date/Comments
The Illinois Department on Aging does not discriminate in admission to programs or treatment of employment in programs or activities in compliance with appropriate State and Federal Statutes. If you feel	ninate in admission to programs or	treatment of employ	ment in programs	s or activities in	compliance with	appropriate State	and Federal Statutes. If you feel

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